SECTION 8

Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

8.1 ACRONYMS

°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AADT	annual average daily traffic
AB	Assembly Bill
af	acre-feet
afy	acre-feet per year
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AHPA	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
APE	Area of Potential Effects
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ATLs	Advisory Tissue Levels
Basin	Salton Sea Air Basin
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (U.S. Department of the Interior)
BMP	Imperial County Bicycle Master Plan
BP	Before Present
CAA	Clean Air Act of 1970
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation

CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDCAP	California Desert Conservation Area Plan
CDDSRC	Colorado Desert District Stout Research Center
CEC	California Energy Commission
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent(s)
CH_4	methane
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
Corps	United States Army Corps of Engineers
CRBRWQCB	Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CVWD	Coachella Valley Water District
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel(s)
dBA	A-weighted decibel(s)

DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DO	dissolved oxygen
DOF	Department of Finance
DSOD	Division of Safety of Dams
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
dw	dry weight
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDD	California Economic Development Department
EO	Executive Order
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EIS/EIR	Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administrative
FCG	Fish Contaminant Goals
Fe (III)	oxidizable iron
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FP	fully protected
FR	Federal Register
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpm	gallons per minute
gpd	gallons per day
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan

HCPS	hantavirus cardiopulmonary syndrome
HI	hazard index
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments
I-	Interstate
ICAPCD	Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
ICVCD	Imperial County Vector Control District
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITA	Indian Trust Assets
IVAG	Imperial Valley Association of Governments
IVS	Imperial Valley Solar
JPA	joint powers agreement
Kd	partitioning coefficient
KGRA	Known Geothermal Resource Area
KOPs	Key observation points
Ldn	day/night average sound level
Leq	equivalent sound level
LGMA	Leafy Green Products Handler Marketing Agreement
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LOS	level of service
Metropolitan	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
µg/g	microgram(s) per gram
µg/L	microgram(s) per liter
$\mu g/m^3$	microgram(s) per cubic meter
mg/kg	milligram(s) per kilogram
mg/L	milligram(s) per liter

MICR	Maximum Individual Cancer Risk
MM	Mitigation measure
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOA	Military Operations Area
MMT	million metric tonne(s)
msl	mean sea level
MW	megawatt(s)
MW-hr	megawatt-hour(s)
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAF	Naval Air Facility
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
New East	New River
New West	shoreline to the southwest
ng/g	nanogram(s) per gram
ng/L	nanogram(s) per liter
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO	nitric oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NOP	Notice of Preparation

NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWP	nationwide permit
NWR	(Sonny Bono Salton Sea) National Wildlife Refuge
O_3	ozone
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PEC	Probable Effects Concentration
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
PERP	Portable Equipment Registration Program
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter 2.5 microns or smaller in diameter
PM_{10}	particulate matter 10 microns or smaller in diameter
ppm	part(s) per million by volume
ppmv	part(s) per million by volume
ppt	part(s) per thousand
PRC	Public Resources Code
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
QSA	Quantification Settlement Agreement
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
RfD	Reference Dose
ROG	reactive organic gas
RV	recreational vehicle

SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCH	Salton Sea Species Conservation Habitat Project
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
Se	selenium
Sea	Salton Sea
SCH	Species Conservation Habitat
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SHP	Reclamation/USGS saline habitat ponds
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLC	State Lands Commission
SLV_{BH}	bioaccumulation screening levels
SMA	special management area
SNA	Significant Natural Area
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SR	State Route
SSA	Salton Sea Authority
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SSTB	Salton Sea Test Base
SVP	Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TBACT	Toxic Best Available Control Technology
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties

TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TTF	trophic transfer factorUSBEA United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
µg/g	microgram(s) per gram
µg/kg	microgram(s) per kilogram
U.S.	United States
USC	United States Code
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOC	volatile organic compound
ww	wet weight

8.2 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A-weighted decibel (dBA)	An overall frequency-weighted sound level in decibels that approximates the frequency response of the human ear
Acre-foot	A quantity of water sufficient to cover one acre to a depth of one foot (43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons)
Adaptive management	The process of refining or redefining management actions as a process unfolds and results are obtained. Adaptive management is an interactive and iterative approach to decision-making that incorporates feedback for evaluating actions and adding new information as it becomes available.
Air quality management	The IID Water Conservation and Transfer Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan included the following four-step air quality mitigation and monitoring plan: restrict access to exposed playa; conduct a research and monitoring program; create or purchase offsetting emission reduction credits; and direct emission reductions at the Salton Sea by implementing feasible dust mitigation measures or supplying water to the Sea to maintain moisture on the playa exposed by QSA actions. Mitigation will only occur on the playa between -235 and -248 feet msl.
Alluvial soil	Soil developed on clay, silt, sand, and gravel sediments deposited by running water.

Ambient air quality standards	Standards established on state or Federal level that define the limits for airborne concentrations of designated criteria pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter) to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety (primary standards) and public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility, and materials (secondary standards).
Amphibian	Ectothermic (or cold-blooded) animals that metamorphose from a juvenile water-breathing form, either to an adult air-breathing form, or to a paedomorph that retains some juvenile characteristics. Amphibians include such animals as frogs, salamanders, and caecilians.
Anaerobic	Active or occurring in the absence of oxygen.
Anoxic zone	An area without oxygen.
Anthropogenic	An effect or object resulting from human activity.
Aquatic	Living or growing in or on the water.
Aquifer or groundwater basin	A geologic formation that stores, transmits, and yields significant quantities of water to wells and springs.
Aquitard	Geologic formations or strata with relatively low permeability that retards the flow of water and yields negligible quantities to wells.
Archaeological site	Any location where humans have altered the terrain or left artifacts. The location of past cultural activity; a defined space with more or less continuous archaeological evidence.
Archaeology	A scientific approach to the study of human ecology, cultural history, and cultural process, emphasizing systematic interpretation of material remains.
Attainment area	An area that meets the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for a criteria pollutant under the Clean Air Act or that meets state air quality standards.
Avian botulism	A paralytic disease caused by ingestion of a toxin produced by the bacteria, *Clostridium botulinum*. This bacteria is widespread in soil and requires warm temperatures, a protein source and an anaerobic (no oxygen) environment in order to become active and produce toxin. Decomposing vegetation and invertebrates combined with warm temperatures can provide ideal conditions for the botulism bacteria to activate and produce toxin. Birds either ingest the toxin directly or may eat invertebrates (e.g., chironomids, fly larvae) containing the toxin. Invertebrates are not affected by the toxin and store it in their body
Avian cholera	A disease caused by different strains of the bacteria, *Pasteurella multocida*; however, in wild birds it is primarily caused by one strain, Type 1. The species of birds most commonly affected are ducks and geese, coots, gulls, and crows. The bacteria can be transmitted by bird-to-bird contact, contact with secretions or feces of infected birds, or ingestion of food or water containing the bacteria. Aerosol transmission may also occur. The bacteria may survive up to 4 months in soil and water.

Beneficial use	Actual or reasonable potential use that may be made of waters of the state, including but not limited to domestic, municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and propagation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources.
Benthic	Occurring or are located at the bottom of a water body (e.g., habitats and organisms associated with the bed of the Salton Sea).
Berm	In this document, refers to low height, compacted embankments designed to retain water for various impoundments. Exterior berms would define the outer boundary of an SCH unit (either cascading or independent), cascading berms would separate a cascading pond from an independent pond, and interior berms would subdivide the unit into individual ponds.
Bioaccumulation	The process by which chemicals are taken up by a plant or animal either directly from exposure to a contaminated medium (water, sediment, or soil) or by eating food containing the chemical.
Biotic	Relating to, produced by, or caused by living organisms.
Borrow	An area where material (usually soil, gravel or sand) has been dug for use at another location. In this document, the basic borrow areas would be adjacent channels, swale channels, and shallow excavations. Shallow borrow areas would be taken from the highest and driest ground, and would provide approximately 2-foot-deep water depths in areas that would otherwise have very shallow water less than 1 foot.
Brackish	Saline water with a salt concentration between freshwater and seawater.
Carbon dioxide equivalent	The concentration of carbon dioxide that would cause the same level of radiative forcing as a given type and concentration of greenhouse gas.
Carcinogen	A substance that induces cancer in living tissue.
Cascading pond unit	In this document, a pond unit would be attached to an independent pond unit on the outboard (Salton Sea) side and would receive water from an independent pond unit. The water surface in each pond would differ by about 2 feet. Cascading would be used to help aerate the water in the lower pond.
Clean Air Act (CAA)	Legislation that establishes air quality standards set by Federal, state, and county regulatory agencies for maximum allowable emission rates and pollutant concentrations for sources of air pollution on Federal and private property. Also regulated under this law is proper removal and safe disposal of asbestos from buildings other than schools.
Clean Water Act of 1972, 1987 (CWA)	The CWA is the major Federal legislation for improving the nation's water resources. It provides for development of municipal and industrial wastewater treatment standards and a permitting system to control wastewater discharges to surface waters. The act contains specific provisions for regulating ships' wastewater and for disposing of dredge spoils within navigable waters. Section 404 of the act regulates disposal into "Waters of the United States," including wetlands.

Climate change	A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.
Consumptive use	A use that makes water unavailable for other uses, usually by permanently removing it from local surface or groundwater storage as the result of evaporation and/or transpiration. Does not include evaporative losses from bodies of water.
Criteria pollutants	The Clean Air Act required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to set air quality standards for common and widespread pollutants after preparing criteria documents summarizing scientific knowledge on their health effects. Today there are standards for six criteria pollutants: sulfer dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and lead.
Cultural resource	Prehistoric and historic districts, sites, buildings, objects, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered important to a culture, subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious, or any other reason. Native American resources are sites, areas, and materials important to Native Americans for religious or heritage reasons. Resources may include prehistoric sites and artifacts, contemporary sacred areas, traditional use areas (e.g., native plant habitat), and sources for materials used in the production of sacred objects and traditional implements.
Decibel (dB)	A unit for measuring the relative loudness of sounds.
Detritus	Non-living particulate organic material (as opposed to dissolved organic material). It typically includes the bodies or fragments of dead organisms as well as fecal material.
Dissolved oxygen	Amount of oxygen held within water. The amount of oxygen that can be dissolved in water varies with the temperature of the water and the pressure of the atmosphere.
Diversity	A measure of the number (abundance) and types of organisms. See species richness.
Drainwater	In this document, drainwater is the major component of flow into the Salton Sea. Irrigation drainwater from agricultural activities in the Imperial Valley is collected in surface drains that discharge to the New or Alamo Rivers. Additionally, over 25 drains discharge directly into the Salton Sea.

Early Start Habitat	In this document, The SCH Project is consistent with the Early Start Habitat identified in the *Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Program Programmatic Environmental Impact Report* (PEIR), which was a temporary feature consisting of 2,000 acres of pond habitat constructed between elevations -228 to -232 feet mean sea level along the southern shoreline where the flat slope of the Seabed would provide a large area for the shallow water cells. Agricultural drains in this area could provide a stable source of inflows and saline water from the Sea would be mixed with fresher water from the drains to provide salinity between 20 to 60 parts per thousand. The 2,000 acres of habitat would be divided into cells with dikes constructed from excavated seabed materials. Average water depths within each cell would be less than 4 feet. The PEIR assumed that the Early Start Habitat could be implemented before 2011, following approval of the Preferred Alternative by the California Legislature, if easements or deeds could be acquired.
Easement	The right to use real property of another without possessing it.
Ecosystem	A biological environment consisting of all the organisms living in a particular area, as well as all the nonliving, physical components of the environment with which the organisms interact, such as air, soil, water and sunlight.
Emergency Outflow Structure	In this document, each SCH pond would be equipped with an emergency outflow structure that would allow the release of water during an emergency. The structure would be a weir that water would flow over and through the outlet in an emergency. The structure would not require human intervention to operate.
Emergent plant	A plant which grows in water but which pierces the surface so that it is partially in air. Collectively, these plants are called "emergent vegetation."
Epilimnion	The layer of water overlying the thermocline in a lake.
Equivalent noise level (Leq)	The equivalent steady state sound level that in a stated period of time would contain the same acoustical energy.
Erosion	The gradual wearing away of land by water, wind, and general weather conditions.
Eutrophic	Classification of lakes with high nutrient levels and high primary productivity. A water body with abundant organic matter and deficient levels of dissolved oxygen.
Evaporation	The process of liquid water becoming water vapor, including vaporization from water and land surfaces, but not from plant surfaces.
Evapotranspiration (ET)	The sum of water transpired and evaporated from plants and surrounding soil surfaces, expressed in feet per year.
Exotic species	A non-native plant or animal deliberately or accidentally introduced into a new habitat.
Exposed playa	In this document, refers to the area currently inundated by the Salton Sea that would be exposed as the Salton Sea recedes over time.
Extirpation	Local extinction or loss of all individuals within a local area or region.

Fault	An approximately planar break in a rock body caused by tectonic forces defined by movement of blocks of the earth's crust on either side.
Fault zone	A region bounded by major faults that internally may consist of additional minor faults.
Fauna	All of the animal life of any particular region or time.
Fetch	A measure of the water surface area where the wind continues at a constant direction and speed.
Fishery	A collection of fishes that are of sport or commercial value.
Flow	Volume of water passing a given point per unit of time expressed in cubic feet per second (cfs).
Food web	Food and feeding interrelationship between plants and animals.
Forage fish	A fish that is eaten by other animals.
Gage	Specific location on a stream where systematic observations of hydrologic data are obtained through mechanical or electrical means.
Geothermal	Relating to or using the heat of the earth's interior. At the Salton Sea, it relates to primarily to generation of energy using geothermal resources.
Gravity Diversion	In this document, the river gravity diversion would be located upstream (between 2 and 4 miles) of the Project area at a location that provides sufficient head to facilitate flow by gravity and enables necessary easements to be negotiated with landowners. The river from the diversion downstream to the Salton Sea would experience up to 150 cfs less flow because of the diversion. The diversion amount would vary depending on the month of the year and the SCH operations.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	A gas in an atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. The primary greenhouse gases discussed in this document are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.
Groundwater	Waters in groundwater basins (aquifers), underground streams, and underground flow of a surface stream.
Habitat	The physical spaces within which species live, and the abiotic and biotic resources in those spaces. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.
Hydraulic conductivity	A property of vascular plants, soil or rock that describes the ease with which water can move through pore spaces or fractures. It depends on the intrinsic permeability of the material and on the degree of saturation.
Hypersaline	A type of body of water that contains significant concentrations of sodium chloride or other mineral salts, with saline levels surpassing that of ocean water.
Hypolimnion	The layer of water between the thermocline and the bottom of a lake, generally characterized by cooler temperature, low dissolved oxygen, and poor circulation.

Independent pond unit	In this document, a pond unit having one inflow point for brackish and saline water that can be subdivided into multiple smaller ponds. Water would be conveyed between the smaller ponds through a gated pipe, and the ponds would have similar water surface elevations.
Interception ditch	In this document, the interception ditch would accommodate the anticipated flows in the Imperial Irrigation District drains that the interception ditch intersects. The interception ditch capacity would be based on monitored drainflow on data collected by IID for the drains. The invert of the interception ditch would be set to avoid creating a backwater condition in the drains and allow continuity between the drains for pupfish.
Invertebrates	Animals without backbones.
Lacustrine	Lake-type environments with slower moving waters.
Lacustrine basin	A low area formed at the bottom of a lake from material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level was lowered.
Lead agency	The agency initiating and overseeing the preparation of an EIS and/or EIR.
Liquefaction	A condition in which saturated or silty sands or sandy silts have no shear strength and behave as a liquid. Liquefaction occurs often with loose soils are subjected to ground shaking during an earthquake.
Macroinvertebrate	Animals without backbones that are large enough to be seen with the naked eye.
Mammal	Members of a class of air-breathing vertebrate animals characterized by the possession of hair, three middle ear bones, and mammary glands functional in mothers with young. Most mammals also possess sweat glands and specialized teeth, and the largest group of mammals, the placentals, has a placenta which feeds the offspring during gestation.
Mean	The average value of items in a sample.
Mean sea level (msl)	The average (mean) height of the ocean, with reference to a suitable reference surface. National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929.
Median	Number dividing the higher half of a sample, a population, or a probability distribution from the lower half. At most, half the population has values less than the median and at most half has values greater than the median.
Megawatt	One million watts of electrical power (capacity).
Megawatt hour	One million watt-hours of electrical energy.
Microclimate	A local atmospheric zone where the climate differs from the surrounding area.
Microhabitat	The small-scale physical requirements of a particular organism or population.
Mouthbrooder	Refers to a species in which the females carry the eggs and young fry in their mouths.
Noise	Sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or otherwise undesirable.
Ocean salinity	35,000 mg/L with a range from 30,000 to 40,000 mg/L

Omnivorous	Meat and plant eating.
Pacific Flyway	The major north-south route of travel for migratory birds in the western Americas, extending from Alaska to Patagonia. Every year, migratory birds travel some or all of this distance both in spring and in fall, following food sources, heading to breeding grounds, or traveling to over-wintering sites.
Pathogen	A specific causative agent (such as a bacterium or virus) of disease.
Pelagic	Refers to fish living in the water column of the Salton Sea, but not on the bottom of the Sea.
Perennial	A plant that lives for more than two years. Perennials, especially small flowering plants, grow and bloom over the spring and summer and then die back every autumn and winter, then return in the spring from their root-stock rather than seeding themselves as an annual plant does.
Period I	The authorized activities and expenditures identified in the Natural Resources Agency report entitled *Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Program Preferred Alternative Report and Funding Plan*, and dated May 2007, for completion in the first 5 years of implementation ("Period I"). Activities specified for completion in Period I include, but are not limited to, a demonstration project, early start habitat, and additional biological, inflow, sediment quality, water quality, and air quality investigations.
Permeability	A measure of the ability of a material (such as rocks) to transmit fluids.
Phenology	The study of regularly recurring biological phenomena such as animal migrations or plant budding, especially as influenced by climatic conditions.
Photochemical reaction	A chemical reaction initiated by the absorption of energy in the form of light.
Phytoplankton	Very small free-floating aquatic plants such as one-celled algae, found in plankton.
Piscivorous	Habitually feeding on fish; fish-eating.
Plankton	Tiny animals and plants floating in the ocean or in lakes usually near the surface and eaten by fish and other aquatic animals.
Playa	A desert basin with no outlet which periodically fills with water to form a temporary lake.
Polymictic lake	Holomictic lakes (i.e., at some time during the year, the water will have a uniform temperature and density from top to bottom, allowing the lake waters to completely mix) that are too shallow to develop thermal stratification; thus, their waters can mix from top to bottom throughout the ice-free period.
Precipitate	To separate from solution or suspension.
Primary pollutant	An air pollutant emitted directly from a source.
Pumped River Diversion	In this document, the pumped river diversion would be located adjacent to the SCH ponds, upstream of the existing river/Sea confluence. The diversion would reduce the flow in the remaining river reach by up to 150 cfs depending on the month of the year and the SCH operations.

Pupfish connectivity	In this document, refers to allowing connection of the drains and/or creeks to allow for the continued transfer of genetic material among desert pupfish populations.
Reach	A specified segment of a stream, channel, or other water conveyance.
Refugia	Isolated habitats that retain environmental conditions that were once widespread.
Reptile	Any of the cold-blooded vertebrates constituting the class *Reptilia*, characterized by lungs, an outer covering of horny scales or plates, and young produced in amniotic eggs. The class today includes the tortoises, turtles, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles.
Residence time	Residence time is the amount of time water entering the SCH ponds from the New or Alamo rivers and Salton Sea would be retained in the ponds before being released to the Sea.
Restoration (habitat)	The process of restoring the functional aspects of a given ecosystem to a semblance of its pre-disturbed state.
Rift valley	A regionally extensive elongate trough bounded by two or more faults.
Riparian	Pertaining to the bank or shore of a water body.
Riprap	Rock or other material used to armor shorelines, streambeds, bridge abutments, pilings and other shoreline structures against scour, water or ice erosion
River diversion structures	In this document, the river diversion structures are the structures needed to divert water by gravity or pumping. These structures would be constructed by notching the banks of the river to set the structures into the bank rather than allowing them to project into the river. The completed diversion area will be lined with riprap or other suitable material to stabilize the bank and prevent erosion near the diversion.
Rookery	A colony of breeding animals, typically birds.
Runoff	Water that leaves an area or field as surface flow.
Salinity	A term used to refer to the dissolved minerals in water, also referred to as total dissolved solids.
Saline Habitat Complex	In this document, refers to shallow, saline water bodies managed as permanent habitat for fish and wildlife. Saline Habitat Complex are approximately 1,000 acre cells with water depths of less than 6 feet, and salinity ranging from 20 to 200 parts per thousand. The cells would be constructed with berms formed by excavating Seabed soils. The Seabed soils also would be used to form islands and peninsulas within the cells. Deep holes would be excavated in some areas of the cells to provide shelter for fish. The salinity in each cell could be different to allow for different fish and/or invertebrates in each cell. Salinity in some cells would be higher than 60,000 milligrams per liter and would only support invertebrates. All of the cells would provide habitat for a variety of birds. The Preferred Alternative in the PEIR identified 62,000 acres of Saline Habitat Complex.

SCH Outflow Structure	A SCH outflow structure would be installed at each SCH pond to ensure that each SCH pond has an independent outlet to the Salton Sea. Water would be released to the Sea through the pond outlet based on the residence time and the time to drain a pond, if needed.
Seabed	In this document, refers to the currently inundated area within the existing Salton Sea shoreline.
Secondary pollutant	A pollutant that is not directly emitted as such, but forms when other pollutants react in the atmosphere.
Sediment	Unconsolidated solid material that comes from weathering of rock and is carried by, suspended in, or deposited by water or wind.
Sediment/distribution basin	A device used to treat turbidity in wastewater. Wastewater enters the basin and very fine particles in the water are separated by means of gravity. The water must be in the basin long enough for the desired particle size to be removed. Smaller particles require longer periods for removal and thus larger basins.
Seiche	A standing wave on a lake or other closed water body caused by an earthquake or intense storm activity.
Selenium	A non-metallic element that chemically resembles sulfur.
Saline habitat ponds	Developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation at the southern end of the Salton Sea in 2006. The 100-acre project was decommissioned in 2010, but was divided into four 25-acre ponds less than 2 feet deep. Water pumped from the Salton Sea was mixed with water from the Alamo River in an attempt to maintain salinities in the series of ponds between 20 and 60 parts per thousand. Extensive monitoring was conducted to determine pond colonization by phytoplankton and invertebrates, bird use, and water quality. The ponds attracted a number of bird species that fed on the invertebrates and fish produced in the ponds.
Shorebirds	Bird species (e.g., sandpipers) associated with wetland or coastal environments and typically found at the margin and in shallow water areas.
Siltation	The pollution of water by fine particulate terrestrial clastic material, with a particle size dominated by silt or clay. It refers both to the increased concentration of suspended sediments, and to the increased accumulation (temporary or permanent) of fine sediments on bottoms where they are undesirable. Siltation is most often caused by soil erosion or sediment spill.
Snag	A standing, partly or completely dead tree, often missing a top or most of the smaller branches.
Soluble	Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.
Stratification	A situation or condition where something is arranged in several layers or strata. Stratification can result from a difference in temperature, salinity, or density.
Surface water	Water on earth's surface, as distinguished from water in the ground (groundwater).
Suspended solids	Small solid particles which remain in suspension in water as a colloid or due to the motion of the water.

Swale	In this document, a channel through the ponds that would be constructed with scrapers and excavators, and achieve 2- to 4-foot or potentially deeper water depths. It would ultimately serve as a habitat feature that connects shallow and deep areas of a pond.
Tailwater	Surface water runoff occurring at the end of an irrigated field when water that had been applied exceeds soil infiltration rates.
Threatened animal species	Any animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.
Torres Martinez ponds	A series of shallow freshwater habitat ponds at the Salton Sea's northern end constructed by the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Tribe. The ponds use flow from the Whitewater River to treat river water to remove contaminants, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and bacteria. The 85 acres of freshwater ponds have been successful in creating habitat used by a wide variety of wildlife, including over 130 bird species, due in large part to the presence of robust fish populations that have developed in the ponds.
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	The total dry weight of solids dissolved in a liquid per unit volume (e.g., milligrams per liter).
Transmissivity	The rate which groundwater flows horizontally through an aquifer.
Tributary	River or stream flowing into a larger river or stream.
Trophic function	Trophic function represents the power of the predator to consume the preys under a given number of the predators.
Turbidity	A measure of the collective optical properties of a water sample that cause light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines. Primary contributors to turbidity include clay, silt, finely divided organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, plankton, and microscopic organisms.
Turnover event	When thermal stratification in a lake breaks down and layers become mixed; can result from wind action and moderation of temperatures.
Vector	An organism (such as an insect) that transmits a pathogen.
Waterfowl	Any of various birds that swim on water; generally refers to ducks, geese, and swans.
Watershed	An area that, because of topographic slope contributes water to a specified surface water drainage system, such as a stream or a river.
Weir	A small overflow dam used to alter the flow characteristics of a river or stream. In most cases weirs take the form of a barrier across the river that causes water to pool behind the structure (not unlike a dam), but allow water to flow over the top
Wetlands	Periodically, seasonally, or continuously submerged landscapes populated by species and/or life forms differing from adjacent communities.
Zooplankton	Plankton composed of microscopic animals such as protozoans and larval invertebrates.